MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos
Development and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 8A Queen's Road Central
TEL. 25.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $13. per annum.

No. 16,783. 英壹千九百壹十七年三月十號 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
—o—
SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
$17.00 per Annum *delivered in Hongkong*
$17.00 *to all Coast Ports.*
5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

SUNBEAM GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

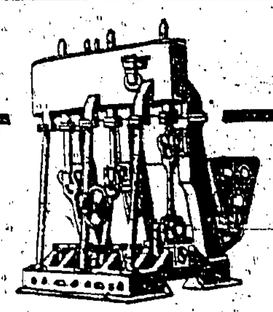
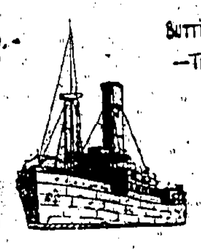
WARD OFF THE COUGH
WITH
CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.
It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.


WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 449.
Shipyard: Sham-Shui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES


TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.
TELEGRAPHIC ADD. "TAIKOO DOCK"
AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEPHONE No. 212


GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus. 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From $5 per day mex.
Telegraph add:—'Peaceful.'
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

PATELL & CO.
Importers--Exporters
AND
Commission Agents
HONGKONG.
Branches:—
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China:—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON,

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS PASS Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service
TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'VICTORIA.'
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

FRENCH PREDICT GRAVE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY.

PARIS, March 9.

The newspapers are directing great attention to the rapidity of the British advance in Mesopotamia and predict that it will have a deep effect throughout Western Asia, and probably cause grave trouble for Turkey who must bitterly regret handing over several Divisions to Germany and Bulgaria when they are urgently needed at home.

THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION REPORT.

MR. ASQUITH DESIRES TO DISCUSS IT.

LONDON, March 9.

Mr. Asquith has given notice of his intention to ask for an early opportunity for a discussion on the Dardanelles Commission's Report, and also for the publication of the evidence on which it purports to be founded.

AMERICANS OF THE "YARROWDALE" RELEASED.

AMSTERDAM, March 9.

The neutrals who were brought to Germany on the *Yarrowdale*, including the Americans, have been released.

AMERICAN "ARMED NEUTRALITY."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Gregory, Attorney-General, have both advised President Wilson that he has full authority to arm merchantmen immediately, but as the Senate has revised its rules, and in order to prevent further filibustering, it is believed that President Wilson will immediately call an extra session of Congress to consider the matter.

GERMAN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Government has been semi-officially advised that Mexico City is in direct wireless communication with Germany. An investigation has been ordered.

AMERICAN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Four hundred American marines have been landed at Santiago-de-Cuba as a precaution against a rebel attack.

FRENCH MOBILISATION OF CIVILIANS.

PARIS, March 8.

The amended Government Bill for the mobilisation of civilians provides for voluntary enrolment for both sexes between the ages of 17 and 60 years, and eventual compulsion.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

EXTENSION OF THE REQUISITIONING SCHEME.

LONDON, March 9.

The Times states that arrangements are being considered to extend the shipping requisitioning scheme, mentioned on March 3rd, to the services to India, Ceylon, Burmah, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and the Persian Gulf.

The Times adds that with regard to the outward services it would seem that business could be efficiently controlled by three main committees representing respectively:—(1) the Persian Gulf, Karachi and Bombay; (2) Calcutta, Colombo and Burmah; and (3) the Far East.

It will also be desirable to form committees of management with respect to homeward loading.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

FURIOUS GALE SWEEPS THE ANCRE BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, March 8.

A severe frost is general in Great Britain. There have been heavy snowfalls in many countries.

A correspondent at Headquarters states that on March 8 a furious gale was sweeping the battlefield on the Ancre front, the blinding snow squalls sometimes making it impossible to see more than a few hundred feet, hampering the aircraft and the troops working on the new lines.

The ground has frozen again, facilitating transport work.

The enemy are very active improving their front before Bapaume.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S DEATH.

AMSTERDAM, March 8.

Count Zeppelin's died at Charlottenburg. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs.

ANGRY IRISH NATIONALISTS AND THE PREMIER.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons the Nationalists frequently interrupted, by questioning the Premier during his speech.

Mr. Dillon angrily asserted "You are turning your back on Home Rule".

When the Premier was dealing with the Polish parallel, Mr. Dillon again interrupted, saying: "What will you say to the Sinn Feiners?"

The Rt. Hon. Lloyd George replied "I will say to them: You can have Home Rule for the asking, but we will not put under your heel people who do not want your rule."

When the Nationalists left the House they shook their fists in the direction of the Treasury bench. One shouted out: "Hangman Carson."

(Continued on Page 5.)

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 24th February, amounted to 57,362 tons, and the sales during the period to 48,959 tons.

Five per cent. interest on a loan, remarks a writer in a home paper, would have been scoffed at by the men who had money to lend in mediæval times. In the 13th and 14th centuries the usual rate seems to have been 20 per cent., and in the preceding centuries it was probably higher. The rate of interest decreased with the increase of specie, with an occasional limitation by the State. Elizabeth reduced the rate by law to 10 per cent., James I. to 8, and Charles II. to 6. In ancient Rome, according to Niebuhr, the rate was 8⅓ for a ten months year—the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchase Price
£500	£387 10 0
£1	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Purchase Price	Value after 1 year.	Value after 2 years.	Value after 3 years.	Value after 4 years.	Value after 5 years.
£387 10	£393 15	£418 15	£445 15	£468 15	£500
£310	£315	£335	£355	£375	£400
£233 10	£236 5	£251 5	£268 5	£281 5	£300
£155	£157 10	£167 10	£177 10	£187 10	£200
£77 10	£78 15	£83 15	£88 15	£93 15	£100
£38 15	£39 7 6	£41 17 6	£44 7 6	£46 17 6	£50
£15 10	£15 15	£16 15	£17 15	£18 15	£20
£7 15	£7 17 6	£8 7 6	£8 17 6	£9 7 6	£10
£3 17 6	£3 18 9	£4 0 0	£4 8 0	£4 15 0	£5
£2 6 6	£2 7 8	£2 10 0	£2 12 6	£2 15 0	£3
£1 11 6	£1 11 6	£1 13 6	£1 15 6	£1 17 6	£2
£15 6	£15 9	£16 0	£17 0	£18 0	£20

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £387 10s.

BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED—
SPECIALLY MADE
FOR THIS CLIMATE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

5, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1332.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY Next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 P.M. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1554

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2nd OFFICER	Wages	£31.
3rd "	"	£24.
4th "	"	£20.
2nd ENGINEER	"	£40.
4th "	"	£24.
5th "	"	£20.

FOR STEAMER GOING HOME.

Apply to:—
RAY & FALCONER
or J. FINLAY MILLER
or S.S. "JEHANGIR."

Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1564

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Pater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1555

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916 and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1562

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at NOON, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.

Hongkong March 6, 1917. 1550

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY the 30th instant at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1565

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917 the HOURS for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, Saturdays included.

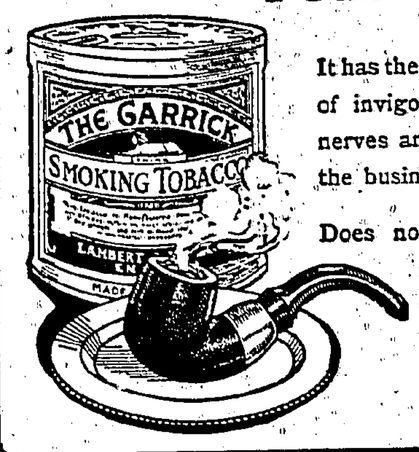
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1552

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES IMPOTENCE, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, ALL ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES NERVOUS WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOUR, ETC.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, ETC.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: THE THERAPION CO., PRINCE'S ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG: [illegible]
FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HATTERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON
TRY THEM IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY
A CURE FOR YOU
THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE
THERAPION
THE TRADE MARKED TYPE THERAPION IS ON EVERY GENUINE BOX OF THERAPION
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Smokers of discrimination always select

The **GARRICK** SMOKING TOBACCO



It has the distinction of invigorating the nerves and brain of the business man.

Does not burn or irritate the throat.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

January 14.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.

At the beginning of his public career the late Lord Elgin was supposed to be a Conservative. When, however, Mr. Gladstone became identified with the political life of Scotland, a group of young noblemen declared themselves followers of the Liberal leader. Lord Elgin linked himself with the group, which included Lords Rosebery, Aberdeen, Dalhousie, Brendalbane, and Camperdown; and shortly afterwards his Lordship's administrative capacity was brought into requisition, and he became Chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association. It was always matter of regret to his friends that Lord Elgin had no opportunity of graduating politically in the House of Commons. The rough and tumble of the representative House, it was believed, would have stimulated him to greater political strenuousness. His fidelity to the Liberal party in the Home Rule crisis brought him into some prominence in the North, and he was on a fair way to political advancement when the great event of his life occurred, his appointment as Viceroy of India.

On his return from India, Lord Elgin went home to Fife, to his own people, and spent his happiest hours in the familiar surroundings of the ancient Kingdom. His best work was now done on Royal Commissions,—he was Colonial Secretary during Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Administration, but this might almost be called an interlude in his life. His Chairmanship of these Royal Commissions was an evidence of the confidence placed in him as a "non-party nobleman." It was said of him that he was in the fortunate and unique position of a politician without a single word or phrase to live up to, or live down to, so few and non-commital were his previous utterances. To Scotsmen, the most interesting of the Royal Commissions with which his Lordship was identified was that set up to disentangle the financial problems of the Scottish Free Churches,—the affairs of the Wee Frees. It was a tedious and laborious task, not concluded without some hostile criticism from interested parties; but the general opinion is that a difficult piece of work was done discreetly and impartially. Lord Elgin's reputation as a diplomatic Chairman was enhanced by the guidance he gave to the Carnegie Trust for the Scottish Universities during the years that followed its first inception, when Mr Carnegie nominated him as the original Chairman of the Trust.

THE SILENT SCOT.

A well-known journalist tried to interview Sir Joseph Maclay, the Scot from the Clyde who is the new Minister of Shipping. The result was, in the would-be interviewers own words,—"If I had never obtained more 'copy' out of a man than I obtained out of him, I should long since have been like one of his own steamers—a tramp!"

THE PRINCE OF SCOTLAND.

In a letter to Lord Eglinton on the Red Cross work in Scotland, the Prince of Wales refers to himself under the unfamiliar title of Prince of Scotland. "As Prince of Scotland," he writes, "I am proud of all that Scotland has done in this war. In the North it is usual to speak of H.R.H. as the Duke of Rothesay, a title which dates from 1398, but the style of Prince of Scotland goes much further back. In future, in response to H.R.H.'s implied request, it is probable that the title Duke of Rothesay will be dropped in favour of the older and higher one of Prince of Scotland. Among the other titles of the Royal heir in Scotland are Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, but they are only used in the districts mentioned in them. He is also Grand Steward of Scotland.

A RUGBY INTERNATIONALIST.

The death is announced at Blackburn of James Pringle Veitch, a Rugby Internationalist, who represented Scotland against England in 1882-4-5, against Ireland in 1883-4-5, and against Wales in 1884.

HARRY LAUDER—BY HIMSELF.

Harry Lauder is the first music-hall comedian to figure in the pages of "Who's Who." He makes a reference to his education which all Arbroathians will appreciate. He says he was "educated by Stumpy Bell as a half-terim in Arbroath," and his career is given as "varied, first mill-boy in flax-spinning mill, then a miner," and now is what the people have made him." His recreations are not stated in the approved style as "golfing and fishing," but as "tryin' to hit a wee gutty ba,' and tryin' to catch salmon and trout."

A MILK SUBSTITUTE.

A curious result, and a reversion to an old custom, is produced by the increasing scarcity of milk in some districts of Scotland. The manager of an Edinburgh brewery has received an order from Inverness for a quantity of stout, with a special appeal for speedy delivery. The explanation given is that, owing to a scarcity of milk, a large number of people in the district are now taking porridge with stout, a combination which was common a generation ago.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

The Scots are finding the study of Russian much easier than do the English students. In Russian the round "loch" preponderates, a sound always a stumblingblock to Southerners; and the man who can say "Ach, awp" makes a more promising Russian pupil than that other, who can only manage "Gow hon."

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

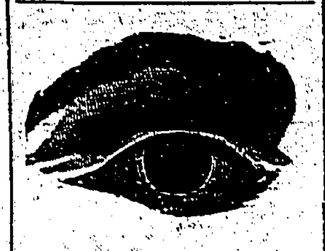
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: $1.25 and $2.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers' Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

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KOWLOON					
No. Dock, Kowloon	700'	80' Top 75' Bottom	30'	7' 6"	
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	394'	59' 3"	14'	7' 6"	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	7' 6"	5' 6"
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30 Varieties — All Delicious

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

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Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 13th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
Including:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.,

Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Silver Ware, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1568

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT,

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.

Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb 1917. 1474

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
the 27th and 28th March, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at "Braeside Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Comprising:—

Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane, Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including one large Pile Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, &c., large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, &c., Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, &c.

Also

Two Pianos (one by Collard and Collard), Tennis Net and Poles, full size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting,

And

A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, &c.

On view from Monday, 26th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1567

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,
the 16th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising:—

Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils,
&c., &c., &c.

Also

A few lots of Brass Finger Bowls, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1566

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY.
the 16th March, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

Indian and Persian Rugs of various colours and designs, sizes ranging from 3½ by 5½ to 13½ by 12.
Twill Sheets (large and small size),
Damask Table Cloths.
Turkish Towels,
White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Print Bedspreads and Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.

The above are new goods and will be sold considerably below cost price due to closing up of business.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1557

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THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

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'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR.

THE SECURITY OF EUROPE.

President Wilson's Note has been read in this country as he desired it should be read; that is, "as coming not only from a friend, but as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war."

Absorption in our own concerns does not blind us to the fact that the comfort, convenience, and prosperity of neutral nations have been "seriously affected" by the war, or that, owing to the same cause, hardships which are due primarily to widespread failure of the world's harvests have been increased. Nor do we fail to appreciate the concern of the President for the interests of humanity and the future of civilization. We have never doubted that, when the time came to discuss terms of peace, his aid and counsel would be freely given on the side of justice and an enduring settlement. But the time for this has not yet come.

President Wilson believes, or at least he appears to hope, that, if the various belligerents would only state their terms, we should be a good deal nearer ending the war. He points out that "the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated." This is true; and the reason is that the main objects of the war are not "concrete." They hardly admit of being "definitely stated" in the language of diplomacy. It would be altogether impossible to set them out in a list, and begin bargaining about them. They do not belong to the same order of things as indemnities, and cessions and retrocessions of territory.

THREE OBJECTS.

But nevertheless the Allies have already set before themselves and the world three general objects for which they are fighting, and which, under God, they are determined to achieve—Restitution, Reparation, and Security; but of these the greatest is Security.

It is needless to enter at length into the causes and course of the war. It will be remembered, however, that Serbia, faced with harsh and humiliating demands, agreed nevertheless to almost everything that was asked of her, and offered to submit the small remainder forthwith to the decision of The Hague Convention. Her submission was ignored and war was declared upon her with indecent haste.

Belgium was next invaded, without even the shadow of a pretext, but merely because it suited the military convenience of Germany. Belgian territory was overrun; towns and villages were burned; the civil population was outraged, mutilated, and murdered, not by the wanton fury of troops which had broken loose from discipline—for discipline was maintained with an iron hand—but under orders, scientifically, with the intention of cowing the inhabitants at once into submission.

The conduct of the war by Germany, or at any rate by Prussia, has been marked throughout by similar crimes. No tradition of humanity, no signed convention, or agreed rules of war have been allowed to stand in the way of military or naval advantage.

What we have been fighting for from the beginning, what we are fighting for now—more than anything else—is to destroy the power of the system which did these things. And we are fighting also to prove to the world and to posterity that it does not pay to do these things. But if we make peace now—no matter on what terms as to "concrete objects"—we shall not break the power of this system; we shall not prove what we set out to prove; nay, we shall come very near admitting the contrary.

There can be no Security until the spirit of barbarism is broken. There can be no Security except in the defeat of Prussia. No league of nations can hope to ensure either peace or justice in the future unless the German army is beaten in the present war. And it is not yet beaten.

Germany made war at her own time. She was ready for war; which the Allies were not. She was prepared not only with armies and supplies of warlike material, but also with a national organization admirably adapted either for war or peace. During the past year we have gradually caught up with her preparations. On the Somme and at Verdun the German Government has learned a lesson which it has not failed to understand. It is under no illusions as to the probable course of the war. And for this reason, and for this reason alone, it has begun to speak respectfully of the interests of humanity, and to move heaven and earth to gain peace before the German armies are forced to relax their hold upon the lands which they have over-run.

What would be the consequence of listening to these overtures and agreeing to discuss terms of peace, before the German people and the world at large are fully assured that the methods of barbarism have failed? The consequence would be the terrorization of Europe. What small contiguous nation, for example, would ever dare thereafter to stand out against the menace of a German invitation to join her Customs Union—the first step towards being swallowed up in her Empire? Peace at the present time can only mean one of two things—war on a vaster scale within a generation, even within a decade; or German domination of Europe, of the Near East—finally of the world.

"COPPERHEADS."

In the great Civil War America had her "Copperheads,"—men who would not stand either with North or South; who could not persuade themselves that anything in the world was worth fighting for—or against. We also have our "Copperheads," and of late they have been very active in addressing their "open letters" to the President of the United States—men who are neither for their own country nor against it: who rise, owing to the lightness of their vanity and not from any superior virtue, into the upper regions of the air, whence, as they look down upon our struggles, they regard the objects of the combatants with contempt, and only the desolation as of importance. If the American "Copperheads" had been allowed their own way the Union would assuredly have been broken: and we have laid that lesson to heart in rating the value of our own.

"It is a noble aspiration—a league of nations "to ensure peace and justice throughout the world. But how can it assure these things unless it enforce them? And how can it enforce them unless it has something to enforce them with—something, that is, stronger than German arms? Have the Allies as yet—has President Wilson—quite got to that point? We can hardly believe it, otherwise the German pledges to abstain from submarine piracy would have been kept. If peace is made before Germany is beaten, "Prussian Militarism" will bully the proposed league of nations in precisely the same fashion as it has bullied Europe for the last twenty years.

President Wilson tells us that the present situation of neutral nations is very "hard to endure." This is undeniable. The Allies have done their best to mitigate inevitable hardships; but they cannot be held responsible for the atrocities which have been perpetrated by German submarines. If neutral nations have no other interest in the war except its cessation, then, in the light of German threats, it is not impossible that they may come to regard their situation as "intolerable." But even if they have, as we think, wider and deeper interests than merely to end the war, we still have no right to measure or contrast their sufferings with our own.

We do not deceive ourselves as to the future course of the war, or mock ourselves with the fancy that Germany is on the verge of a collapse. We know very well that if we fight to a finish, even what we have already suffered may appear only a small thing when we come to cast up the final reckoning. We do not blink these possibilities; but, as we have not yet found our burden intolerable, so we trust we never may, until we have ended the work to which we put our hands.

No one who understands the British people can mistake our present purpose. We should hold ourselves guilty of treachery both to the quick and the dead were we to break off now; were we to make a peace which would be no peace; of treachery to the unborn; of treachery to those who have given more even than their lives in this struggle, to those whose sight or reason has been darkened, to the maimed and broken in health, to all who have comforted themselves in affliction with the thought that their own sorrow or bodily pain was part of the great common sacrifice which the Allied nations have freely offered in order that this world of ours may not become the Kingdom of Hell. We cannot, even yet, be certain of the issue; but as to the duty of going on, as to the shame of turning aside, we are altogether certain. —F. S. OLIVER.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25.

GERMANY'S HOPE.

FAITH IN SUBMARINES.

A leading German manufacturer, who is a strong advocate of peace at any price, conversing with a neutral subject recently, said that 1,000 submarines were in course of construction, and 300 were already in use, while about 100 had been lost. The submarine crews were being trained for 12 weeks under war pressure. The manufacturer was convinced that the Government believed the submarines would place Germany in a position to dictate terms, in view of the food shortage in Russia, France, and Britain.

INTIMATIONS

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
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FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, FOR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION 1876
JOHN OAKEY & SONS
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON
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EMERY CLOTH | GLASS PAPER | BLACK LEAD
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.
VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.

CHINA, THE ALLIES, AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Dated March 2, the weekly market report of Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ld., makes the following comment which is of special interest just at this time:—

The interesting news from Peking, that China has been officially notified by the Allied Ministers that, in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Allies are prepared to consider favourably the questions of the suspension, during the war, of the Boxer Indemnity payments and the revision of the tariff, is one of considerable moment for China's trade.

Towards the end of 1914 we wrote in our circular that, "the main cause underlying the present trade depression is undoubtedly the disorganization of China's export trade owing to the state of Europe. The export trade is China's ewe-lamb, and with an adverse trade of a hundred and forty million taels annually (taking an average of the last ten years), a large amount to be met annually in interest on foreign loans, together with the quarterly indemnity payments for her "Boxer" indiscretions, she cannot afford to have her ewe-lamb injured, although she herself makes no appreciable attempt to foster it."

During 1914, China's adverse trade balance was Tls. 213,014,753, but in 1915, owing to increased exports and decreased imports it fell to Tls. 35,814,855. Meantime, the import demand has not improved, and the reason is not far to seek, for in addition to the large sums of money the recent political upheavals have taxed the country with, the commencement of two large principal repayments against the Boxer Indemnity date from 1915 onwards. From that year Tls. 6,000,000 annually commences against a redemption of Tls. 150,000,000 and in 1916, a further annual Tls. 2,000,000 against a redemption of Tls. 500,000,000.

In all, China's Boxer Indemnity of 1901, which was originally Tls 450,000,000, stands at the end of 1916 at the huge sum of Tls 388,000,000 still to be worked off. Taken in conjunction with her other foreign loans and liabilities, her annual out-goings in interest and redemptions in 1914, stood at about £3,500,000 at exchange 3s., to which has to be added the above-mentioned indemnity redemptions commencing in 1915 and 1916. When in addition to this, the adverse trade balance of the country is taken into consideration, it is not to be wondered at that China's import trade is not an expanding one.

QUAKER OBJECTOR'S PEDIGREE.

A Quaker with a long pedigree, Roderick K. Clark, was court-martialled at Kingston (Surrey) Barracks yesterday for refusal to obey military orders. In a statement to the Court Clark he mentioned that his ancestors on his mother's side for over 200 years were New England Puritans, and his grandfather ran, with the poet Whittier, for the State Legislature of Massachusetts in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation. His paternal grandfather, he said, was one of the delegates at the first International Peace Conference at Frankfurt, 70 years ago. The sentence of the Court will be promulgated in due course.



HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH, you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply wonderful. 50 YEARS
CURE FOR ASTHMA

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

MARTIN'S APIOLASTIN PILLS
MARTIN'S APIOLINE

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

STENO-TYPIST for Shipping Office.

Apply— Box 615.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, March 10, 1917. 1568

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND
JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
'ANYO MARU,'

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 12th March at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 16th March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 21st March, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 30th March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, March 10, 1917. 1569

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,

the 13th March, 1917, at 12 Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
DES VOEUX ROAD, Corner of
Ice House Street,

One Italian Mandoline,
Two Carrying Chairs,
One Iron Frame,
One Set of Ladies Golf Clubs and Bag
Also
Two Irish Terrier Pups "male and female," 3 months old.

TERMS:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1917. 1570

THE DIARY

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

Dinner and Entertainment to H.K. Volunteer Contingent.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

5.15 p.m.—"St. George's Day" Meeting in City Hall.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 13:—
Lady May distributes prizes to pupils of Peak School at Peak Hotel.

FRIDAY, March 16:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Rugs, Sheets, Sweater Coats, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, March 17:—
St. Patrick's Day.
Dance at "Kingsclere".

TUESDAY, March 27:—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's. Meeting.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY March 28:—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Braeside," 20 Macdonnell Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 28:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

VISITING CARDS
PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

MARRIAGE.

BREWITT-TAYLOR—ELLIS.—On January 27, at Hampstead, Raymond BREWITT-TAYLOR, M.B., younger son of C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, of China, to Evelyn, daughter of Henry Ellis, of Potter's Bar.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMITH.—On January 21st Commander CECIL DE LA MARE GOLDSMITH, R.N.R., British Vice-Consul at Madeira, late commanding P. and O. s.s. *Simla.*

MANGER.—On Jan. 24, at Stockhill, Gillingham, Dorset, ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, formerly of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., Hongkong, aged 68 years.

SUTCLIFFE.—On January 29, at Theale, near Reading, Edwin Sutcliffe, of Leek, Staffordshire, and late of Manila, aged 59 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, March 10, 1917.

THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

WHEN the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the operations in the Dardanelles and Gallipoli was forced upon the Government, the wisdom of holding such an inquiry before the war had ended was not very apparent. But the Report which the Committee has produced is a justification for the holding of the inquiry at once in its revelation of the unbusiness-like way in which great operations were being managed in the earlier stages of the war. The very necessity for having to describe in detail the management of the war before the Commission must have led at once to a reorganisation of the controlling machinery on more business-like lines. While the language of the Report is studiously moderate, it is unmistakeable in its condemnation of the way in which affairs were controlled at the time the Dardanelles operations were begun. We should not, however, forget that the public view this matter in rather a different light to-day than it did at the time. Take Mr CHURCHILL'S piquant description of the machinery of management—"In its early stages, the war was carried on by the PREMIER, Lord KITCHENER and me, I think, in the next place. But I had not the same weight of authority or power as those two Ministers, and if they said 'This is to be done or not done,' that settled it." If that description of the actual working of the machine was substantially correct—as the Commissioners believe, "save that Mr CHURCHILL probably assigned himself in this statement a more unobtrusive part than he actually played"—it can at least be said that it was in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the day that Lord KITCHENER, at least, should be given an absolutely free hand and practically unlimited authority. One of the most striking of the findings of the Commission is that "Lord KITCHENER did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that he undertook more work than it was possible for one man to do, causing confusion and want of efficiency." The chief value of the Inquiry has been that it has exposed the weakness of autocratic control and led to reorganisation and greater efficiency. Every one recognises that the objects in view in the initiation of the enterprise were worth striving for, and the Report of the Commission leaves us with the impression that these objects might have been gained had the management of the operations in London been on a more businesslike basis. The achievement of those objects would probably have greatly accelerated the end of the war. The scheme was sound enough, and the Report of the Commission shows that, contrary to the common impression which prevailed at the time, Mr. CHURCHILL was not alone—but, rather, the least of all concerned—responsible for its failure to achieve its main purpose. No one will disagree with the opinion expressed by the Commission that it would be an exaggeration to say that the Expedition, considered as a whole, was a complete failure. Certain political and military advantages were secured by the Expedition, but, as the Commissioners say, "whether those advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved must remain a matter of opinion."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The orchestra of the Police Reserve will play at Government House on Monday evening, 19th inst.

The Captain Superintendent of Police has commended P. C. 27 (R) Wong Shiu Poon for effecting the arrest of a man who committed larceny on March 4th.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of $1 from Absalom to the funds of the Hospitals.

The Water Return showing the level and storage of water in the reservoirs on March 1st shows the water in storage on the island as 253.20 millions of gallons, as compared with 478.36 on the corresponding date last year. The consumption per head per day last month was 12.7 gallons as compared with 16.0 gallons in March last year. At Kowloon the water in storage was 216.58 millions of gallons as compared with 260 millions of gallons last year, the rate of consumption last month being 11.1 gallons per day as compared with 9.1 gallons in March 1916.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Cyril Champkin to be Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 15th March 1917.

Lady May has kindly consented to distribute the prizes won by the pupils of the Peak School. The ceremony will take place in the Peak Hotel lounge next Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Mr. E. V. M. Ricci de Sousa as Acting Consul for Portugal in Hongkong.

Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "Animal and Plant Survivals and Oddities in the Far East," at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, March 29th at 5.30 p.m. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

Captain Cyril Peel, who has been promoted to that rank, served as a lieutenant of H.M.S. *Minotaur* on the China Station when Vice-Admiral Jerram flew his flag on that ship. Another officer similarly promoted, Captain Radclyffe Dugmore, served several commissions on the China Station, and commanded the well-known river gunboats *Teal* and *Kinsha* in succession. He was mentioned recently in despatches for good work in the North Sea and elsewhere.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

We are asked to remind Englishmen of the meeting to be held in the City Hall next Monday, at 5.15 p.m., to decide the best method of celebrating "St. George's Day" with a view to raising funds for British War Charities.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE ANTIMONY ORE CASE.

In the Supreme Court before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the Chief Justice, the case in which L. Lysaught claims $1,000 money lent and costs from Li Kam, was resumed this morning.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Haywood for the defendant.

It will be remembered that the case was adjourned at the first hearing for the purpose of amending the claim which was for $1,000 for money lent. The plaintiff now claimed for the return of $1,000 or delivery of the ore.

Lai Kam, cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, said that he did not tell defendant that he could get the ore if he went to Canton. What he did say was that he wanted the plaintiff to go to Canton and inspect the ore. "I did not give him any address to go to, but I did give him a letter addressed to Lo Kim Sung."

Mr. Gardiner: You gave plaintiff that letter to enable plaintiff to get delivery of the ore?

Defendant: No. I did not. I wrote the letter asking about inspecting 13,000 catties of ore. This was the letter I gave to plaintiff.

His Lordship: What has become of the ore? You have not delivered it and the plaintiff claims either the money or the ore. Have you delivered it?

Defendant: No.

Mr. Gardiner: What became of the ore?

Defendant: There was some trouble in Canton and the ore was confiscated.

Mr. Gardiner: Why?

Defendant: Because the godown rent was not paid.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you not ask plaintiff to let you have some money to pay the rent?

Defendant: Yes, I did ask him and he refused.

Mr. Gardiner: Do you mean the plaintiff refused to pay the rent, when he knew the ore would be otherwise confiscated?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Gardiner: Do you know that Mr. Lysaught and Mr. Starkey were commissioned to buy all the antimony ore they could get?

Defendant: Yes, I know that. If it was not so they would not have advanced the money for the ore.

Mr. Gardiner: You say that the money was advanced as capital for a syndicate to open a mine for antimony ore. Is there anything in your books to prove that there was such a transaction?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Gardiner: My interpreter went through your books very carefully and could not find any entry. I should like to see it. Show it to me.

Defendant: The entries are in figures only.

Mr. Gardiner: Oh! Are they?

Questioned by his Lordship, defendant said the ore had been lost.

After hearing further evidence, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

Mr. Gardiner then asked his Lordship if he would also give judgment for the plaintiff in the second case which was being brought by Mr. Starkey. It depended upon exactly the same evidence as in the first case.

His Lordship then instructed Mr. Haywood to explain to the defendant that it would only be a waste of time to go over all the evidence again, and that as he had already given judgment for the plaintiff in the first case defendant could not possibly win the second case.

Defendant: I am not satisfied with your Lordship's decision. (Laughter.)

The position was again explained to the defendant, who insisted upon the second case being tried.

Mr. Haywood, addressing his Lordship, said: "I will not continue to act for defendant," and left the Court.

Mr. Starkey, the plaintiff in the second case, who had also advanced $1,000 to the defendant, then went into the witness box and gave practically the same evidence as had been given by Mr. Lysaught.

His Lordship gave judgment in the plaintiff's favour.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Shortly after 4.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, a two-story wall at the ruins of No. 87 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, on top of which five men were engaged in removing bricks, suddenly collapsed. The coolies were carried to the ground and a woman employed below was also caught in the accident. It was found necessary to remove all six victims to the hospital and there one of the men died of his injuries. The woman, who is suffering with a badly smashed leg, is in a critical condition.

As the result of Police investigation, the contractor and foreman in charge of demolishing the ruined building, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, were charged with manslaughter before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Inspector Gerard, of Yaumati, who prosecuted, stated that he considered the case a very serious one as he believed the accident due to gross negligence on the part of the defendants.

Pending the inspection of the ruins by Mr. A. E. Wright, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, the defendants were remanded until Monday morning.

His Worship said that he would also inspect the scene of the accident.

STOLE TO BUY FLOOD.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a small boy appeared as witness against a Chinese charged with stealing an electric light bracket, globe, shade and guard from No. 104 Nathan Road, Yaumati.

It appeared that the boy, who was employed in the house, saw the defendant tearing the fixture from over the second floor landing. He raised an alarm with the result that the thief was caught with the bracket in his possession.

When taken into custody, the defendant said he had stolen the fixture in order to secure money with which to buy food.

The defendant had previously been sent to gaol for a similar offence and was now sentenced to three months' hard labour with four hours' stocks, in lieu of the last day of imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PIECE OF LEAD.

A coolie, charged with stealing a piece of lead from the Kowloon Dock, was arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating that he found the lead in the Dock and was arrested whilst carrying it to the godown.

A dock watchman, however, deposed that the defendant was carrying the lead concealed beneath his jacket.

His Worship remanded the defendant in Police custody until Monday morning.

HELD ON SUSPICION.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese, who was formerly a quartermaster on a Blue Funnel steamer, was charged with having in his possession a pick-lock intended for unlawful purposes.

The defendant, however, was suspected of being implicated in the shooting of the Indian constable who was killed by a robber in Yaumati, a few days ago, and Sergeant Wills asked that the case be remanded.

The application was granted and the defendant remanded in Police custody until Tuesday morning.

THE PENANG BAR.

A SUCCESSFUL OBJECTION AGAINST SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The full Court of Appeal at Penang before the Chief Justice, Sir John Bucknill, Mr. Justice Woodward and Mr. Justice Sproule heard the appeal of Chee Kok Foo against the decision of Mr. Justice Ebden, who sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment on the application of the Official Assignee under section 107-A, sub-section C. of the Bankruptcy Ordinance for contracting a debt without having reasonable grounds for the expectation of being able to pay it.

Mr. Adams on behalf of the local Bar objected to the Solicitor-General appearing to argue against the appeal because the Crown was not actually concerned in the case and the Solicitor-General was not a member of the Bar. Mr. Adams pointed out that the Solicitor-General was unable to do so.

Mr. A. B. Voules argued that in virtue of his office he could do so although he was not appearing in the case.

The Chief Justice held that the Solicitor-General could not appear. Mr. Woodward agreed and Mr. Sproule disagreed on one ground. The three judges dismissed Kok Foo's appeal.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the company's offices at 11.30 this morning. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and there were present Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace, A. H. Skelton, (consulting committee) and Messrs M. S. Northcote, A. A. Cordeiro, H. R. B. Hancock and Mr. J. A. Young, (acting secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, With your permission we will take the Report and Accounts now before you as read. As we foretold this time last year, we did not have such an exceptionally good year in 1916 as we did in 1915, but considering the circumstances we have done much better than we anticipated and are able to pay the same bonus as before, which we had certainly not expected when we last addressed you. During the past year, which we began with reduced stocks of both raw and manufactured material, we had to contend with a constantly rising Hemp maket, while Exchange, as you know, has been against us the whole time. On the other hand it was not easy to bring our customers up quickly to the new level of prices necessitated by the steady rise in the cost of raw material. Under such circumstances the making of contracts for forward delivery of Rope and Cordage became a mere gamble in which all the factors were against us and such contracts were therefore avoided by us as far as we could without jeopardising relations with old customers. As for the future, Hemp has this year soared to heights that would have been incredible three years ago and although just at the moment prices are rather weaker, owing to difficulties over securing tonnage, he would be a bold man who would attempt to prophesy on the subject. We can only point out that we have begun this year with large stocks at what we consider safe valuations and promise you that we shall continue to buy sparingly and closely until we can see more clearly what is ahead of us. Our present prospects are good enough and we have little fear as to our Dividend, but shareholders must bear in mind that a continuance of a Bonus is quite another matter and we make no promises whatever in that respect. From the Accounts you will see that all past writing down of our Investments have now been made good and that if you approve of our proposals the Reserve Fund will stand at the respectable figure of $230,000. I ought to point out to you while on this subject that our investments in British and Russian War Loans shew a loss at the present exchange and market prices, but these are not entirely business transactions and I am sure you will agree with us that they can be safely left to be dealt with when the War is over and the enemies of our country have received the punishment they have invited by their crimes. I now beg to move that the Report and Accounts as presented to this Meeting be adopted and passed. When the motion has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer questions from shareholders.

Mr. H. P. WHITE seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. R. B. HANCOCK proposed that Messrs H. P. White, J. H. Wallace and A. H. Skelton be re-elected to serve on the Consulting Committee.

Mr. A. A. CORDEIRO seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE proposed that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected as auditors.

Mr. A. H. SKELTON seconded and the motion was carried.

A DONATION TO WAR CHARITIES.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—"There is one other thing, gentlemen, before we terminate this meeting. It is not much that this Company can do for the War, but every little helps, and a prosperous Company like ours can at least give liberally out of the money it has made under the protection of the British Flag. I, therefore, beg to propose "that this Company give the sum of five thousand dollars to the Hongkong War Charities Fund" and have no doubt that the proposal will be cheerfully and unanimously carried by all present. Will someone kindly second?

Mr. HANCOCK: Gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was carried.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"BIBLE SUNDAY."

As most of the Chinese Churches and two of the English Churches in the Colony will be observing Sunday next as "Bible Sunday" (when special collections will be made on behalf of the work) the following facts may be of interest to many readers.

Since the war broke out, that is to say from the beginning of August 1914, to the middle of October, 1916, the Bible Society has published the Gospel in no fewer than *eighteen new languages* in which it had never been printed before.

The stream of war distribution has flowed steadily from the Society's Depots. Between August 1914 and the end of December 1916, the Society while taking careful precautions against overlapping and waste, has been able to distribute altogether in connection with the war over five million volumes.

Last year's circulation of the Scriptures in English, exceeded 2,700,000 copies, just doubling the issues of two years previous. Nearly all these additional books have gone into the soldier's knapsack or the British sailor's ditty box.

The total circulation in all countries and in all languages last year was over eleven million volumes.

In China during 1916 there were circulated 2,316,578 volumes—Bibles 19,589, Testaments 49,544, Gospels 2,247,345 (including other separate books of Scriptures.)

The cost of production has increased so seriously that in the budget for the current year the Society anticipated a deficit of over £30,000.

The friends in China have hitherto contributed generously and the Society thanks every contributor. It again appeals to its many friends for liberal gifts.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 8 p.m. First Aid Lecture; 9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Public Vaccination at Head Quarters, daily from 7.30-9.30 p.m. Members will attend for duty as warned.

SAYINGYEN DIVISION.

Monday, 5 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 5 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, 4.20 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 4.20 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, 5.15 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 5.15 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

VACCINATIONS.

All Members who have performed Public Vaccination Duty will parade on the ground opposite the P. and O. S. S. Co.'s Offices on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

Dress:—Shorts, puttees, caps. Waterbottles and haversacks not required.

CANTON CONTINGENT.

All members who formed part of this Contingent will parade in Queen's College Quadrangle on Sunday, 18th inst., at 10 a.m.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks, caps carried in haversacks, waterbottles, great coats (rolled).

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
Officer in Charge of District.

No. 1 HONGKONG Y.A.D.

COMMANDANT,—LADY MAY.
ASST. COMMANDANT,—MRS. CHURCHILL.

Members are reminded that the Monthly Meeting will take place on Friday, March 30th, at 10.15 a.m. A Lecture will be given by Lieut.-Colonel Crisp, D.M.S., on "Medicines and their Administration." The practical work which will follow the Lecture will be in charge of Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Bullock.

Members are advised to bring Note-books.

Uniform will be worn.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS,
Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		12.30 p.m.
Unions	890	sellers
Hongkong Fires	355	sales
Douglases	95	buyers
Steamboats	18½	sales
Def. Indos	121	buyers
China Sugars	119	buyers
China Providents	8.10	sales
Cements	11	buyers
Trams	7.20	s. & sales
Kung Yiks	Tls. 11½	sales
Shanghai Cottons	116½	sales
Yangtzepoos	4½	sales

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

ATTACK ON DOUAUMONT ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, March 9.

A correspondent at Headquarters states that driving snow hampered operation on the Ancre yesterday, a thaw at noon badly affecting the roads. The enemy continues his slow retirement, but the strategical riddle of his movements is still not clear. He is now right back on the line of defence in front of Bapaume. The next problem for the British is to discover whether he intends to strongly defend this line or retire till he is quite clear of the salient, shortening his front by thirty miles.

PARIS, March 9.

Expert commentators anticipate a fresh enemy attack north of Douaumont, but are confident that his efforts will not counter-balance the British advance on the Ancre, whose remorseless pressure and incessant attacks are responsible for the enemy's unceasing retiring.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

ENEMY TRENCHES ENTERED.

LONDON, March 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced slightly on both sides of the Ancre Valley.

We entered trenches near Biaches, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy raided our front line south-east of Chaulnes and southward of Arras. A few British are missing.

There has been reciprocal artillery activity at various points on the whole front.

SALIENT TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, March 9.

A French communiqué states:—In the Champagne, after an intense artillery preparation, we carried the greater part of a salient which the enemy occupied on 15th February, between Butte-du-Mesnil and Maisons-de-Champagne. We captured a hundred prisoners.

On the left of the Meuse our artillery fire wrecked German organisations between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood.

In Alsace our batteries caught and dispersed strong enemy detachments south of Cernay.

"THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER" FOR SENATOR STONE.

NEW YORK, March 7.

There is a growing agitation against the eleven obstructionist Senators. At a mass meeting in New York, which passed a resolution demanding a Coalition Cabinet inclusive of Mr. Root, and Col. Roosevelt thirty pieces of silver were collected for presentation to Senator Stone.

THE ARMING OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

President Wilson has consulted legal advisers regarding his power to arm merchantmen.

"BRITISH ONLY 15 MILES FROM BAGDAD.

LONDON, March 8.

It is officially announced from Mesopotamia that our pursuing troops met with little opposition. The cavalry after traversing Ctesiphon, bivouacked at Bawi, which is fourteen miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad. They made prisoners of 85 and took one gun.

DEATH OF COUNT ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, March 8.

The death is announced of Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the famous inventor of the great airships bearing his name.

IRISH HOME RULE.

NATIONALISTS WILL OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 8.

The Nationalists have issued a manifesto of their intention to oppose the Government by all means in their power, but their attitude towards the war and their allegiance to the cause are not altered.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, March 9.

It is announced that the campaign for national service volunteers ends on 31st March.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 9.

Silver is featureless and the market quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their weekly Share report dated March 9th state:—

Business has somewhat improved during the week under review, although so far as the local market is concerned it cannot be said that money conditions are much better.

Shanghai displays a little strength after a long period of inactivity, and it would seem as though money was slightly easier in the North.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 2½d. per lb. from London.

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks. The market has weakened somewhat, and there are now sellers at $680.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions could be obtained at $890 but there are buyers at slightly lower rates. Cantons at $370, are nominal. North Chinas at Tls. 150 and Yangtszes at $250 are without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires might find buyers at $350. China Fires at $155 are in request.

SHIPPING.—Douglases for no particular reason have wilted away to $100, at which price sales have been effected. Deferred Indos have again declined and sellers rule the market at $120 for the end of this month. Star Ferries could still be placed at $33 whilst Steamboats are easier with sales at $18½ and further sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have had a smart recovery from last week's quotation, and are now quoted buyers at $119.

MALAKONS are no better than last week, and are still quoted at $33 nominal. Rambs are wanted at $2. Tronohs are still quoted at 30s. nominal. Shells are quoted at 103s and Ural Caspians at 30s., both nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have sellers at $81, and Hongkong Docks have been the medium of a fair amount of business at $125 for the end of the month. Shanghai Docks are slightly better with buyers in Shanghai round about Tls. 883.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Centrals are offering at $93 and Hongkong Lands at $91. Hongkong Hotels have sales reported at $102. Humphreys after sales at $63 are steady at the rate. West Points have declined to a selling rate of $69, and Kowloon Lands are without business at $33.

COTTON MILLS.—The Cotton Mill market in Shanghai still appears to be very quiet with the exception of Shanghai Cottons. These are wanted in the North at Tls. 117 for cash. Ewos at Tls. 140, Kung Yiks at Tls. 12, and Yangtszes at Tls. 5 are apparently all obtainable.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electrics are without business at $49 and China Lights are wanted at $4.70. Hongkong Trams are offered at $7.30.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are in small request at $8. China Providents are on offer at $8.20 ex div. Cements have been the medium of a fair amount of business at round about $11. At the close the market is steady at that price. Wm. Powells are wanted at $6. Dairy Farms at $24 are nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/4 1-16 and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 66½.

HOLLAND'S ENDANGERED FRONTIER.

Some alarm is expressed in the Dutch press at the fortification of the Belgo-Dutch frontier inaugurated by the Germans. The *Kolnische Zeitung* reassures Holland, and says:

"People have even been pleased to see behind the fact of these constructions an aggressive intention on the German side against Holland. These trenches, however, are nothing more than a measure of precaution on the part of the German Army Command, which is accustomed to reckon with all—even the most remote—possibilities. Just as very strong positions are constructed behind our impenetrable front lines in the West without there being any consequent idea of giving up the front lines, so these trenches on the Dutch frontier are only made to serve for the eventual defense of our own territory."

The Cologne organ argues that Holland has more to fear from England than from Germany:

"The Dutch will doubtless be men enough to defend their country if the English should dare to violate their neutrality. But the example of Greece must give food for thought to any cautious Government which does not desire to omit the smallest precaution for the defense of its own country. In the case of Greece, England's brutality and the unscrupulous employment of her power have forced a neutral state to go to the utmost limits in surrendering to her demands. Of course, matters will never go so far with Holland. But in the worst event, and if England should attempt to force her way into Germany through Dutch territory, the German Supreme Command must be armed, and the fact that it will be thus armed is proved by the fortifications which have given occasion for so many false speculations. The Dutch should see in these trenches on their frontier nothing but the visible sign of the fact that England's brutal domination shrinks from no violation of international law, that it can be opposed only by force, and that even the Dutch must be armed at all times to defend their mother country against the tyrants on the other side of the Channel."

Great interest has been excited by the announcement from Washington that the lowest tender for 14in. and 16in. shells for the United States Navy was that of Messrs. Hadfield (Limited), of Sheffield. The British firm quoted to the United States Navy Department not only a lower price, but promised a much more rapid delivery than its American rivals. It has since been announced that the export of shells has been prohibited by the British Government.

DEATH OF TOWKAY LOKE YEW, C.M.G.

Straits papers bring news of the death of Towkay Loke Yew, C.M.G., whom the *Penang Gazette* describes as one of the wealthiest if not the wealthiest of the Chinese in the Federated Malay States, and a remarkable man, who in half a century has lost fortunes and made them again, and has played a big part in mining and commercial enterprise, and in the development of the country. He came to Singapore a boy of 13, and in the course of time engaged in various ventures, first in Perak, then in Selangor and in Negri Sembilan. For many years he had conducted his affairs from Kuala Lumpur, and for a lengthy period had given his support to worthy institutions and public movements. He gave the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of improvements to Tan Tock Seng Hospital for poor Chinese and subscribed $30,000 towards the establishment of a college for technical instruction. Other institutions had largely benefited by his generosity. The deceased towkay, who had been thrice married, sent his daughter to England to be educated, and had himself taken his family to Europe on several occasions. A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Loke Yew on June 16 last year.

The presentation of the insignia of his C.M.G. to Towkay Loke Yew was made in the Town Hall at Kuala Lumpur on May 1st, 1915, in the presence of a representative gathering. The Towkay was congratulated by H. E. the High Commissioner, who referred appreciatively to his service to the F. M. S. The Towkay spoke in Chinese, and remarked that the honour was not only a compliment to himself, it was also a compliment to his fellow countrymen who had made their home in the Malay Peninsula. He added then that his life had been attended with considerable prosperity, and that he "felt it his duty to render assistance to all good works."

The deceased gentleman was further honoured as recently as January of this year, when he was invested by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) of the University, "unanimously voted by the Court, Council and Senate." This decree is usually only given to the recipient in Hongkong. The two exceptions were in the case of Sir Frederick Lugard and of Towkay Loke Yew.

STATE LAND IN MALAYA.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

It has been currently reported in Ipoh during the last few days, says the "Times of Malaya" of February 28, that the Government has decided on a course of action to safeguard British interests as regards State land, by refusing to sell or lease any such land to any one who is not either a British subject by birth or has not taken out naturalisation papers. This information has naturally been the subject of much discussion locally, and as the result of enquiries we are able to say that the information as regards the new regulation may be regarded as correct in the main.

It appears that during this month one European and several Chinese towkeys have made applications for land in various portions of Perak, but they were notified that they should prove that they are British subjects before their applications could be considered. Not having heard of any recent regulation on this subject, the applicants were much perturbed.

POSITION OF STRAITS-BORN CHINESE.

Enquiries have elicited the fact that a circular was issued to the various District Officers and Assistant District Officers early this year containing the substance of the above rule, and that it has already come into operation. Our information is that Straits-born Chinese are considered as British subjects, but they must prove their place of birth before any land can be issued to them.

We further understand that the present regulation is only a temporary one, as it will prevent any but British subjects from purchasing State land during the continuance of the war only.

In consequence of the above reports and in view of the desirablity of confirmation or otherwise, we communicated by telegraph this morning with the Secretary to the Resident, Taiping, who courteously replied very promptly to the effect that as soon as the Chief Secretary's instructions are received, they will be communicated to the public.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

AN AUSTRALIAN INNOVATION.

The energetic Mr Hughes has introduced a Bill in the Australian Parliament which will permit Australians on active service in Europe to be married by proxy, says a Home paper. The demand for the measure seems to have come mostly from the Australian side of the world, and, as this means from the bride's side, Mr. Hughes is to be congratulated on heaping graceful coals of fire on the head of the sex whose votes are reported to have had a good deal to do with the upsetting of his conscription referendum. France, of course, legalised marriage by proxy quite early in the war. In Australia's case, where the distance between the betrothed is world-wide and the opportunities for short home leave from the trenches non-existent, the arrangement seems still more justified. If the Bill permitting it becomes law the war will have made yet another modification of the institution of matrimony. Marriages by proxy naturally reflect the general inclination of the time and make it easier than ever to disregard the famous advice "to those about to marry." In other directions the matrimonial field has been restricted by the full force of the law. Thanks to the war you may be married, for instance, in the eyes of God and man, but not of the chairman of an appeal tribunal and the framers of the Military Service Acts. And when a working man is fined two pounds and cost for "standing" his wife a bottle of stout he will perceive that, whatever the law may have to say elsewhere on the identity of husband and wife, for this purpose at any rate the Liquor Control Board has put them asunder as definitely as a decree absolute. Altogether, for one of the most fundamental and usually stable institutions of society, marriage has had its full share of vicissitudes during the war.

RESTORING THE MEN BROKEN IN WAR.

SIR H. NORMAN'S REPORT ON FRANCE'S METHODS.

RE-EDUCATION AND PENSIONS.

Captain Sir Henry Norman, M.P., Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Munitions to the French Ministry of inventions, has made a report to the War Office on the treatment and training of disabled and discharged soldiers in France.

A central authority has been created in France to deal with those cases, and the Chamber of Deputies has voted funds for its work. The National Office proposes that an organisation shall exist in every industrial district of France, where both technical re-education and subsequent employment will be provided for the men who had joined the army from that district. There are already in operation many centres of surgical equipment and re-education.

Men discharged from the army incurably disabled through military service are entitled to an annual pension. Men discharged because of infirmity not due to their military service are not so entitled. In France, as in England, this distinction has resulted in hardship and a sense of grievance. The amount of pension varies with the character of the disablement, and the scale is that of 1870, which is generally held to be inadequate. The highest pension given to a private is £39 annually, and the lowest £15.

Sir Henry Norman dwells at some length on a difficulty which has already been discussed in England—that of re-educating a disabled soldier who is not obliged to be re-educated. "The best men gladly avail themselves of the opportunity; but a large number do not." There is a widespread desire that re-education should be made compulsory."

METHOD SUMMARISED.

The French method of treating sick and wounded soldiers is thus summarised in its successive stages:—

Totally Disabled.—A pension is granted, if they can live with friends. Otherwise they are supported in State institutions, and it is suggested for this purpose to restore the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, to its original object.

Blind.—These are trained in separate institutions.

Sick.—These, if they recover, return to the army, or if unfit for service, receive, if the unfitness is recognised as arising from their service, a permanent pension, or, otherwise a provisional allowance.

Functionally Injured.—These are treated in a centre of physiotherapy, whence in due course they return to the army for active or base duties, or receive fixed permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a school of re-education.

Amputated These enter a centre of surgical equipment, where they are fitted with an artificial limb, receive a permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a school of re-education.

The men who have passed through a school of re-education was provided with work by an employment bureau.

In conclusion, Sir Henry Norman gives an account in detail of the work done at each stage of the French treatment Incidentally he remarks that the agricultural labourer shows a strong desire for a town trade on his discharge from the army:—

He has clearly perceived that the trenches have been chiefly manned by agriculturists—that it is chiefly they who have suffered hardship, exile from home, wounds, mutilation and death while the townsman has largely worked in safety at munition making, receiving the while high wages. If there is another war in his lifetime, he wishes to be one of the latter. If not, he wishes his son to have this better part. As a result there is likely to be a great and dangerous shortage of labour on the land in France after the war.

The weak point of the French system is the want of co-ordination, and in his suggestions to the War Office Sir Henry Norman recommends that the treatment of the disabled soldier in this country should be controlled by one central authority presided over by a Minister with a seat in the House of Commons.

The State should assume responsibility during a man's lifetime for the provision, repair and replacement of artificial limbs and surgical appliances.

Pensions should be of two kinds, as in France. Those of amputated men, and men with permanent functional disablement should be divided into classes, according only to the nature of the invalidity. Once granted, these pensions should not be subject to withdrawal or modification for any reason whatever, and should have no relation whatever to a man's present or future industrial efficiency.

A higher pension should be given for an arm amputation than for a leg amputation. "Functionally injured" men should be subject to periodical medical examination, and their allowances, divided into several classes, should increase or diminish as their invalidity becomes greater or less.

THE TIGRIS FRONT.

The following telegram dated February 18, 1917, has been received from Eye-witness, Mesopotamia:—Tigris front, February 18. Yesterday's captures included two origadiers, eighty-seven regimental officers, and 1,906 rank and file. Many of the prisoners had come straight from the Turkish disaster at El Arish. Enemy's pontoons and boats were insufficient to get the troops and material across before we closed in. Their divisional commander escaped by boat just in time. The spoil included 2,500 rifles, five machine-guns, a large quantity of ammunition, also hospital equipment, telephone wires, etc. There is reason to believe that a quantity of ammunition had been sunk or buried. This afternoon a storm following a gale has flooded the country filling the trenches Few of late have experienced a hailstorm of equal violence.

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SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

EMINENT HISTORIAN ON THE PRESENT POSITION OF BRITAIN.

EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL AS NERVE CENTRES.

Dr Hans Delbrück, Professor of Modern History at the University of Berlin, and editor of the "Preussische Jahrbücher," has written an interesting and fairly temperate article in this review on "The Position of England." The following are extracts from the article:—

"England is not only England, but the centre of gravity of a world-empire stretched over all continents. There can be no doubt that this war has given splendid testimony to the construction of this Empire. The great Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—are almost independent, and are subject to no compulsion from the Mother Country. Even the Boer Republics have been supplied with a full and free constitution after a difficult and sanguinary war. This magnanimity has justified itself marvellously. All the daughter lands and even the Boer lands are fighting for England of their own free will.

"They are, however, laying burdens on themselves which will be heavily felt after the war, burdens which will force the question Are the interests of all so identical that the international policy of the Empire can be safely entrusted to a majority of the London Parliament? and not only the Canadians and Australians have fought for England, but also numerous Indian regiments. For a long time the Indians have been demanding consideration for their special interests, also autonomous government. They demand the right of free emigration to South African and Australia. The same right is demanded by Japan, and Australia clings all the more to England from fear of Japan."

* * *

EGYPT OUR NERVE-CENTRE.

Professor Delbrück proceeds to point out that in his opinion the rule and prestige of England in distant continents is owing to victories gained by former generations. It is his opinion that our failures in Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles have greatly shaken this prestige in Asia and Africa. The nerve-centre of our World-Empire is Egypt and the Suez Canal, and the writer looks forward with hope to the time when Turkey will emerge from the war a State strengthened and full of future possibilities and regain its lost power on the Nile. "This will be all the easier should Turkey build railways which would connect distant provinces and permit the entire military power of the empire to be swiftly concentrated in Palestine and the Sinaitic Peninsula.

"Should the Suez Canal be lost the bonds which unite the different parts of the World-Empire will be slackened. And what probability, anyhow, is there that the central Government in London will not totter? There are the Irish question, military service, electoral problems, questions of finance and economics which will split up the old parties and prevent the ship of State from steering a steady course."

NEW "GOLDEN DUSTMAN."

HORNSEY CONVERTING OLD TINS INTO MONEY.

Hornsey has found the way to convert the waste tins brought to the dust destructor into gold. Instead of carting the tins to a shoot, the borough engineer passes them through a furnace of his own invention, from which they emerge as bars of hydraulically-pressed metal, and are sold to steel manufacturers.

"Before the war the council sold the tins to a company, which proved to be an alien enemy firm. The metal after being detained was sent to Germany and doubtless came back in the form of tin toy soldiers. Now at a cost of £150 for plant the council is producing valuable metal at the rate of 200 tons per annum.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

The Orchestra will play at Government House on the evening of Monday, March 19th.

The following practices are ordered:—Monday, March 12th, and Thursday, March 15th, at 6 p.m.

The Band Practice, ordered for Wednesday, March 14th, is hereby cancelled.

COMMENDATION.

P.C. 27 Wong Shiu Poon is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his zeal in effecting the arrest of a man who had committed larceny from the person in Queen's Road Central on March 4th, 1917.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, March 13th.—No. 2 Company.

Thursday, March 15th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies and Ambulance Platoon.

Friday, March 16th.—No. 1 Company.

Uniform, Cape with Covers, but no rifles. Armlets and Standing Order Books will be examined on these parades.

Exemption to be granted by undersigned only.

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.

Staff-Sergeant Accountant Baleas and Chief Inspector Chinchen have offered to undertake respectively the duties of Treasurer and Financial Secretary. They are accordingly appointed.

All future orders for goods, labour, etc., must be made known to the Financial Secretary before being placed for execution.

LEAVE.

P.C. 680 Fyfe is granted leave for the purpose of proceeding to the Front.

JOINED.

No. 2 Platoon.—P.C. 470 Kitchell and P.C. 815 J. Mahomed.

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Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 11th March, to the morning of Sunday, the 18th March: "A" Coy. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. A. M. Thornhill.

Next for duty: H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Saturday, 10th instant:—

The parade ordered for Saturday, the 10th inst., is cancelled by order of the General Officer Commanding.

Monday, 12th instant:—

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lc.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 13th instant:—

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 14th instant:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lc.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

"D" Coy. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 15th instant:—

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lc.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 16th instant:—

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lc.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

FIELD PRACTICES.

Field Practices will take place in the neighbourhood of Kowloon City Range on the following dates:—Sunday, the 18th inst., "A" Coy.; Sunday, the 1st April, "B" Coy.

Orders as to time of parades and instructions will be issued later.

All members whether exempted or not are required to fire these practices.

STRENGTH.

Pte. G. E. Wetton having joined the allotted Corps No. 646 and posted to Coy. "A" Platoon No. II Section 8.

Pte. D. W. Craddock is permitted to resign.

TRANSFER.

Pte. J. H. Mead is transferred to the Mounted Section.

Pte. E. M. Hazeland is transferred from Coy. "A" Platoon No. II Section 8 to Coy. "D."

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENGTU	Mar. 11, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Mar. 11, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Mar. 13, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Mar. 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNKIANG	Mar. 15, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Mar. 18, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Mar. 20, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon.

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KOBE & MOJI	*SUISANG*	WEDNDAY, Mar. 14, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	THURSDAY, Mar. 15, at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	*CHIPSHING*	FRIDAY, Mar. 16, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG*	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ FUSHIMI MARU. Capt. Irizawa, Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	§ HIRANO MARU. Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000	FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m.
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III—Life & Annuity Funds ... 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 108,220
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Revenue Fire Branch	£2,881,456	
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THE OLDEST TREE IN THE WORLD.

It is not in California—for the redwood, although a giant, is equaled in longevity by the bald cypress, and in at least one instance the cypress is ahead. So, at least, we are told by "The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin" (St. Louis, December). This aged cypress, which stands in southern Mexico in the village of Santa Maria del Tula, is believed to be at least four thousand years old, and perhaps five or even six thousand. It was first noticed, "The Bulletin" tells us, by Alexander von Humboldt, in 1803, during his travels through this part of the country. Humboldt believed it to be made up of three united trunks. At the time of his visit he inserted a square board into the side of the trunk, about twelve feet above the ground, cutting a shallow hole in the outer part of the tree for that purpose. This board bore a Spanish inscription, a copy of which does not seem to have been recorded. "The Bulletin" quotes the following reference to the tree from Dr. Gray's essay on "The Longevity of Trees":—

"We possess three independent measurements of this enormous trunk. The first is that given by Humboldt, who states, probably on the authority of his informant, Mr. Anza, that the trunk is thirty-six meters (one hundred and eighteen English feet) in circumference. In the year 1827, Mr. Poinsett, then our Minister at the court of Mexico, transmitted to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia a cord which represented the exact circumference of this tree. Its extraordinary length naturally excited some doubts as to the correctness of the measurement; and immediate application was made to Mr. Poinsett for further particulars. He accordingly transmitted a communication from Mr. Exter, an English traveler who had just returned from Oaxaca, and who had carefully examined the tree in question. According to Mr. Exter's measurement the trunk is forty-six varas—one hundred and twenty-two English feet—in circumference; which is nearly in accordance with Humboldt's account. In neither case is the height at which the trunk was measured expressly mentioned. But this point has been duly attended to by a recent scientific observer, Mr. Galeotti, who visited this celebrated tree in 1840 and in 1840, and whose careful measurement gives to the trunk the circumference of one hundred and five French (equal to one hundred and twelve English) feet, at the height of four feet above the surface of the soil. The previous measurements, therefore, were taken somewhat nearer the base. The tree as yet shows no signs of decay, altho it bears less foliage in proportion to its size than its younger fellows. But we find no authority for Mr. Exter's statement, that this tree was mentioned by Cortez, and that its shade once afforded shelter to his whole European army. Perhaps he had in some way confounded it in his memory with a cypress which the conquistador passed on the march to Mexico, and which is still traditionally associated with his name."

The editor of "The Bulletin" goes on to say in substance:—

"In 1903, Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, Pathologist to the Garden, visited this famous tree. At this time measurements were made of the trunk and photographs taken, two of which are herewith reproduced. One of them, taken from the roof of one of the buildings across the square of the small churchyard, where the cypress stands, gives a good idea of the general shape of the tree. The crown is almost round, and the tree has little resemblance to young cypress trees growing in dry localities or older ones growing in the swamps, but looks more like a large oak. It has an extremely massive but comparatively short trunk, deeply fluted.

"A careful examination of the tree (incidentally it might be stated that this was made under the supervision of a guard of soldiers and a large percentage of the population of the village) showed no evidences of decay or disease of any sort, all of the branches appearing healthy and vigorous. The best indication of its good condition was evidenced by the manner in which the famous Humboldt plate had been more or less covered during the hundred years after its placing. The other picture shows a photograph of this plate, from which it will be readily seen that the tree had almost fully healed over the wound made by the insertion of the board. The photograph shows only indistinctly the Spanish words which are still evident on the board. Of Humboldt's name, the only parts legible are 'der' of the first name, the small 'v,' and 'Hum.'

Dr. Gray, in his essay, suggests that natural incisions in the trunk would reveal its actual growth for the last few centuries, and might disprove or confirm the surmise that this huge bole may consist of the trunks of two or three original trees. The writer in "The Bulletin" tells why it is such an examination has been impossible, and why it has been difficult to make exact measurements of the tree:—

"Unfortunately, it proved entirely impossible to carry out the suggestion made by Dr. Gray, because the slightest mention of injury to this famous trunk was regarded with horror by the inhabitants. The external examination does not confirm the description which Humboldt attributes to his friend, Mr. Anza, but confirms the accounts of Mr. Exter and Mr. Galeotti, that the tree appears to be one solid trunk.

"The measurements of the tree were made with difficulty, since it has a considerable swelling, which extends from six to eight feet up from the ground, and furthermore because of the tremendous buttresses, some of which are three to four feet deep. The measurements made by the writer showed a circumference of one hundred and twenty-six feet, measured breast high.

"The age of this great trunk has naturally been the subject of a great deal of speculation, but, due chiefly to the fact that we have so few data as to the rate of growth of these large trees during the past century, no very accurate statement can be made.

"However, enough is definitely known to indicate that a conservative estimate of the age of this trunk would be considerably over four thousand years, and probably nearer to six thousand years. It is hard to realize that this particular tree started its growth at a period antedating any human records."

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" 6 "	3	"	"
" 12 "	4	"	"

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong Feb. 24, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1914. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong June 12, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	540,000

BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong March 27, 1914.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ...	" 30,000,000.0
RESERVE FUND	" 20,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENTSIN
LONDON	TOKYO
LOS ANGELES	TSINANFU
LYONS	

TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO
Manager.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£60,000,000= (£5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	fl.60,000,000= (£5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 2,237,149= (£ 789,762.

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM
Branches at
The Hague —Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA,
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI.
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALIN,
MEDAN,	TERING TEKOH (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TJILOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
— AND —
BOOK BINDING
DONE AT —
THE 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral Hongkong.

3RD SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 11TH.

Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.)
Psalm LI; Hymns, 90, 317, 261 & 551; Service, Merbecke.
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Elvey; Psalms, Turle, Macfarren, Turle; Te Deum, Russell Jones, Pye; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 80 (T 155), 266.
God Save the King.
Evensong (6 p.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 103 (20th morning); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Jones (25th morning); Hymns, 4 (T 31), 184.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 360, 501, 547, 510.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 330, 203, 297, 249.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

SPECIAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY SUNDAY.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Hymns, 537; Responses, Ferial; Venite, Elvey (Chant 114); Psalms, as set; Te Deum, Quadruple Chant; Benedictus, A Chant, 545; Hymns, 285, 467, 270 (tune 131). National Anthem.
Evening Prayer 6 p.m.
Preacher, Rev. E. W. L. Martin.
Hymn, 267; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, LIX Turle (Chant 118), LX Aylward (Chant 122), LXI Turle (Chant 120); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 269, 133, 429 (tune A & M 365). (Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Peak Church.

Evening Service at 6.30.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.30.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PEDDER STREET.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MACDONNELL ROAD.

Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church Wanchai

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.

Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley:	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	{7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.}	5.00 P.M.
Macao	{7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.}	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon ...	{5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays}	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Saimei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshuin ...	{10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.}	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao ...	{7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.} 8.30 A.M.	{7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.}
Canton ...	{7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.} 9.30 P.M.	{7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.}
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Sheh Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office 'Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES:—

Napier, Ford and Hupmobile Motor Cars,
Brooke, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors,
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Duresco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Jeyes Fluid,
Carbotyp Stationery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price $13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TO LET

TO LET.

2 VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,

Apply to—
LLOYDS REGISTER,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1563

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES. Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply— No. 21.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1545

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

NO. 42 Eglin Street.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Building.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

THE RETREAT No. 58, The Peak.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES



When a post-card will bring free samples of CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment which give quick relief and point to speedy cure when all else fails. Why not

TRY CUTICURA

For free sample each address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 10, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wiostock	6 a.	29.84	19	—	N	4	b
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
BoninIsland	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	,,	30.16	28	85	s	4	bf
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	30.12	36	96	NNE	1	b
Gutzlaff	,,	30.19	40	91	N	2	b
Sharp Pk	,,	30.16	52	79	NE	4	o
Amoy	5 a.	30.18	58	75	NE	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.10	67	72	N	4	o
Taichu	,,	29.94	59	—	N	4	b
Tainan	,,	29.93	59	—	N	2	o
Koshun	,,	29.93	68	—	NE	4	b
Pescadores	,,	29.95	63	—	N	8	o
Canton	6 a.	29.97	63	94	—	0	o
Hongkong	,,	29.96	62	85	N	6	o
Gap Rock	,,	29.94	—	—	NE	5	o
Macao	,,	29.93	64	94	E	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.88	64	100	E	4	rf
Tourane	,,	29.84	70	—	S	2	of
C. St. James	,,	29.79	73	—	E	6	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.83	72	96	WSW	2	o
Dagupan	,,	29.81	73	87	SE	1	o
Manila	,,	29.82	70	87	ENE	1	o
Legaspi	,,	29.81	77	92	ENE	2	o
Tacloban	,,	29.80	75	94	WNW	1	o
Iloilo	,,	29.78	75	92	N	4	o
Surigao	,,	29.78	75	96	—	0	o
Labuan	,,	29.76	76	94	SW	7	rf

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, March 10, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.85	29.96	29.95
Temperature	69	62	64
Humidity ...	88	85	72
Direction of Wind ...	E	E	E
Force ...	1	6	5
Weather ...	of	o	c
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 9th 73
Lowest open air temperature on the 10th 58

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong, Observatory, March 10, 1917.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour, ...	20 ,,
One hour, ...	25 ,,
Three hours, ...	50 ,,
Six hours, ...	70 ,,
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ...	0.60 cents.
Three hours, ...	$1.00
Six hours, ...	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ...	2.00

III.—On the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers
Quarter hour, ...	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour, ...	0.20	0.40
One hour, ...	0.30	0.60
Two hours, ...	0.50	0.80
Three hours, ...	0.70	1.00
Six hours, ...	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, ...	5 cents.
Quarter hour, ...	10 ,,
Half hour, ...	15 ,,
One hour, ...	20 ,,
Every Subsequent hour ...	20 ,,

Note.—If the rickshaw be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ...	5 cents.
Half hour, ...	15 ,,
Hour, ...	20 ,,
Every subsequent hour, ...	10 ,,

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than :—

To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents....1 hour.
return ... $1.00....2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... $1.20....2 hours.
return ... $1.50....4 ,,

Beyond 6th to 9th mile—
single ... $1.75....2½ ,,
return ... $2.00....5 ,,

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—
single ... $2.00....3 ,,
return ... $2.50....7 ,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshaw with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ...	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ...	04 ,,
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ...	04 ,,
From Clock Town to Race Course ...	10 ,,
From Clock Town to Bay View House ...	12 ,,
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ...	08 ,,
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ...	08 ,,

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	10 cents.
Half hour ...	10 ,,
One hour ...	20 ,,
Two hours, ...	35 ,,
Three ,, ...	50 ,,
Four ,, ...	60 ,,
Five ,, ...	70 ,,
Six ,, ...	75 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour, ...	25 cents.
Two hours ...	45 ,,
Three ,, ...	60 ,,
Four ,, ...	75 ,,
Five ,, ...	85 ,,
Six ,, ...	90 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.40

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, ...	$.40
Half hour, ...	.60
One hour, ...	.80
Two hours, ...	1.40
Three ,, ...	2.20
Four ,, ...	2.40
Five ,, ...	2.80
Six ,, ...	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.30—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased in all other districts, considerably in the North and slightly in the South. The Anti-cyclone has formed rapidly over China.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.80 inches, against an average of 3.76 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 11th March :—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. to N.E. winds, strong to fresh; cloudy, some drizzle, colder.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 10th,	6.25 a.m.	6.43 p.m.
,, 11th,	6.25 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 12th,	6.24 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 13th,	6.22 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 14th,	6.22 ,,	6.43 ,,
,, 15th,	6.20 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 16th,	6.19 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 17th,	6.18 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 18th,	6.17 ,,	6.44 ,,
,, 19th,	6.16 ,,	6.45 ,,
,, 20th,	6.15 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 21st,	6.14 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 22nd,	6.13 ,,	6.46 ,,
,, 23rd,	6.13 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 24th,	6.12 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 25th,	6.11 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 26th,	6.10 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 27th,	6.08 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 28th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 29th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 30th,	6.07 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 31st,	6.06 ,,	6.48 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 10, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/4
,, On demand, ...	...2/4 1/16
,, 30 days' sight	...2/4½
,, 4 months' sight, ...	...2/4 5/16
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...2/4½
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/4½
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	...324
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...334½
On New York—	
On demand, ...	...55⅝
Credits, 60 days sight, ...	...—
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	...99½
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	...111
On Shanghai—	
On demand	...nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	...106½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	... 48.
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$8.50 n.
Silver (per oz.)	37 5/16
Bar Silver in Hongkong	... 18 % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	... ½ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents...	... ½ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest ...	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	6½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui, during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 11th to 18th, 1917.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water Height.
		h m	high.	h m	feet.
Sun.	11	m 10 25	5.7	m 4 22	1.9
		10 58 a	5.7	4 40 a	1.9
Mon.	12	m 11 58	5.9	m 5 58	2.2
		11 34 a	6.1	5 19 a	1.9
Tues.	13	m 11 55	6.3	m 6 13	1.6
				6 10 a	1.0
Wed.	14	m 0 26	4.6	m 6 33	2.0
		0 16 a	6.3	7 18 a	2.1
Thur.	15	m 1 24	4.1	m 6 54	2.1
		1 7 a	6.4	8 31 a	2.1
Fri.	16	m 2 6	3.7	m 8 16	2.4
		2 9 a	6.4	10 20 a	1.9
Sat.	17	No inferior	high	nor low	water
		3 25 a	6.5	11 44 a	0.6
Sun.	18	No inferior	high	nor low	water
		4 37 a	6.5		

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 10TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$689 a.	Final of £2-8/- making £4-11 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons ... $ 50	$370	$7 final making $25 a/c 1914 and Interim of $18 a/c 1915. ...	64 p.c.
North Chinas ... £5	T. 150	Final div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1916 ...	
Unions ... $100	$890 a.	Interim of $30 a/c 1915..	
Yangtsees ... $ 50	$250	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int. of $6 on account 1915 ...	64 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires ... $ 50	$155 b.	$7 and bonus $3 for 1914. ...	8½p.c.
Hongkong Fires ... $ 50	$355 sa.	$27 for 1914 ...	? p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$95 b.	$1 final making $6 and $3 bonus, making $14 all a/c 1915-16 ...	11½ p.c
Steamboats ... $ 15	$18½ s. & sa	$1.25 for 1916 ...	4½ p.c
Indo-Chinas:—			
(Preferred) ... £5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916...	
(Deferred) ... £5	$121 b.	Interim of 10/- a/c 1916,	6 p.c.
			6½ p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	103/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry" ... $ 10	$33	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-6-16 ...	6½p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars ... $100	$119 b.	$12 for 191 ...	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars ... P. 30	$33	P.5 for 1916...	
MINING.			
Kailans ... £1	35/-	Final div. 5 % free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	
Langkats ... gdrs. 10	T. 18½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	4 p.c.
Raubs ... £1	$2.35		
Tronoh Mines ... £1	30/-	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916 ...	
Ural Caspians ... £1	28/-	9 % for 1915 ...	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$81 a.	6 % for 1916 & bonus $2	4 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks ... $ 50	$125	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916...	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 82½ b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-6-16 ...	8½ p.c.
HOTELS' LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels ... $ 50	$102	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916 ...	4½ p.c.
Central Estates ... $100	$93	$7 a/c 1916...	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ... $100	$91 a.	Final div. of $5½ making $7 a/c 1916 ...	7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½	50 cents for 1915 ...	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ... $ 30	$33	$2½ for 1915 ...	8 p.c.
West Points ... $ 50	$69 a.	Final $3-25, making $5.25 a/c 1916 ...	4½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916 ...	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ... T. 50	T. 140 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16 ...	10½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 116½ b. & sa.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16. ...	8 p.c.
Kung Yik ... T. 10	T. 11½ b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916 ...	10½ p.c.
Yangtzepoos T. 50	T. 4½ sa.	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ... $ 12	$8 b.	72 cts. for 1915...	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4.65 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06 ...	
China-Providents $ 10	$8.20 a. 8.10 sa.	70 cents for 1916 ...	7½ p.c.
Dairy Farms ... $ 6	$24	$3 for year ending 31-7-16 ...	
Green Islands ... $ 10	$11 b.	60 cents for 1915 ...	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$49 b.	$2½ for 1915/1916...	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ices ... $ 22	$160	$2 on a/c 1916 ...	4 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ... $ 10	$31 a.	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3 ...	9½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$7.20 a. & sa.	23 % final a/c 1916 (cents 48 per share) ...	4½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10	...	—
Peak Tramways ... $ 10	$9.80	7 % for 1915/1916 ...	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry ... $ 5	$3½	25 cents for 1915/1916...	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $ 10	$15½ bi	12½ % for 1916 ...	9½ p.c.
Watsons ... $ 10	$6½ b	70 cents for 1915 ...	
William Powell ... $ 7	$6	50 cents for 1915/1914...	10 p.c.

sa.—sellers, sa.—sales, b.—buyers.

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